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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

L. G. DeNayer, Commissioner — M. Joe Miller, Chairman and Executive Director — J. J. Smith, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-87 — SEPTEMBER 15, 1950

New Employment Record Third Successive Month

Montana industrial employment, aside from agricultural work, broke all previous records in August for the third successive month when it soared to 159,600, on the basis of preliminary estimates just compiled by the Commission in co-operation with the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

June started the record smashing with 156,300 to top the high mark of 152,900 established in September, 1949. This was followed by July's surpassing figure of 157,200 (revised) and now by August with 159,600. In the previous two years the peak has been reached in September on an annual seasonal pattern which gains volume from February to late summer, then hovers near the high point until December, and plunges to a low January and February level.

Every 1950 Month Beats 1949

Each month in 1950 has exceeded the employment in the corresponding month of 1949, which in turn exceeded employment figures for each month in 1948 except November and December. Each month in 1948 was ahead of the corresponding month in 1947.

Year Averages Mount Steadily

Averaging the employment, exclusive of agriculture, for the calendar years 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950 to date, reflects this annual gain in convincing fashion. The 1947 average was 136,400; 1948 was 143,400; 1949 showed an average of 146,200; and the first eight months of 1950 are at the level of 149,300. If the trend of past years is followed during the next four months, the 1950 average employment will go above 150,000.

August Up 8,100 From Year Ago

Examination of the August figures, broken down by major industries and their principal subdivisions, discloses a gain of 2,400 in total over the previous month, and of 8,100 over August of last year.

Mining, Building Crews Larger

Principal contributor to the gain for August was contract construction, up 900 from a month ago and 3,900 from a year ago. Mining held even with its employment of a month ago, but is 2,000 ahead of a year ago.

Construction gains resulted largely from expansion of payrolls in building Hungry Horse and Canyon Ferry government dams for power, irrigation, and other purposes. Both of these projects will continue through the next two years or more, and will be joined in 1951 by at least one other, the Tiber irrigation dam at Chester, and by two notable industrial installations

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INDUSTRIAL LABOR DEMAND IN MONTANA MOUNTS STEADILY THROUGH AUGUST

Continuing active demand from industrial and agricultural employers in the state is reflected in reports from the twenty-eight state employment offices at the end of August. Among the types sought are metal miners, carpenters, painters, railroad machinists, printers, mechanics, sawmill skills, lumber graders, loggers, plumbers, pressmen, construction labor, insurance salesmen, bakers, general farm hands, harvesters, tractor operators, and other occupational skills.

New Placement Record Set, Second Successive Month

Volume of the demand during August is indicated in the record-breaking placement of applicants in jobs (second successive month setting a new record) which reached a total of 8,642 to surpass July's high figure of 7,407. The August placements went 1,930 beyond the highest month in any previous year, which was in August, 1948, with 6,712. Included in last month's placement total were 4,240 placements in industry and 4,402 in agriculture, both exceeding any previous monthly volume.

Labor Reserve Down to 3,500

A labor reserve of 3,500 applicants remains in active file of the employment service, more than half of them women. A year ago there were 3,400 applicants in active files, but only 1,275 of them were women. There are 400 fewer men and 500 more women seeking work today than a year ago. The skills and qualifications of these applicants, moreover, do not fit the requirements of employer orders. Qualities of over-age and under-age of many such applicants also stand in the way of successful placement.

Further Inroads in September

Prospects for September are that these available reserves will be still further combed for applicants suited to job requirements as they develop. Some further gains will result from new entrants into the labor market, and from transients coming into the state. Withdrawal of students and teachers from summer jobs to return to classrooms will leave some jobs to be filled.

New employment demands arising in September will include the staffing of five sugar refining plants in beet areas, new building and highway construction projects, harvesting and hauling of potatoes, beets and grain to loading points. Demands for grain harvest hands, additional manpower for active construction projects, for maintaining and operating transportation systems, and for furnishing supplies and services to this maximum working force, will continue through the month and into October. Coal mining reaches its peak in the fall months, and the Christmas tree industry rises and subsides in those months.

Seasonal Cut-Backs May Ease Demand

Seasonal cut-backs in some types of employment will furnish new labor supplies. Completion of the tourist season releases many service workers and eases demand in other lines. Forestry employment diminishes as the season of fire danger ends. Building construction is marked by more completions than new projects during the fall season. Farm demands aside from specialty crops, usually wane as the fall advances. These cut-backs are but a prelude to the lay-offs in construction, logging, lumbering, agriculture, and other outdoor employment which normally occur when severe weather strikes.

Factors in August Hiring

Employer hiring which produced the record breaking total of 8,642 employment service placements in August was led by contract construction among the industries with 1,142; manufacturing was next with 756, of whom 314 were hired in lumber processing and 279 in food and kindred processing; wholesale and retail trade hired 679; railroads 349, repair and accommodation services 335, mining 329.

Of the 4,402 agricultural placements grain farms took 1,219; hay, 1,093; general farms, 957; vegetable, 376; livestock, 296, and the rest to various specialty farms.

Hungry Horse Employs 2,400

Clearing the reservoir site and placing of cement in the dam proper dominate the employment purposes at Hungry Horse dam, near Kalispell, in the south fork of Flathead river. Total employment on the several phases of the project was 2,400 at the end of August and is reported to be gradually approaching the 2,500 maximum expected for this season.

Some recruitment from adjacent areas and statewide has been necessary to maintain full crews. Migration from the immediate area to shipyards and airplants has helped to drain surplus labor supplies previously at hand. Present needs are principally for construction labor. Employment service offices in this and neighboring states are qualified to advise as to work possibilities.

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Industrial Labor Demand

(Continued from Page 1)

Canyon Ferry Pouring Cement Soon

Employment at the Canyon Ferry dam in the Missouri, near Helena, mounted slowly through August and is continuing its upward trend in September, the payroll carrying now between 450 and 500, with the latter figure expected to be the seasonal peak.

Pouring cement for the dam itself had not begun, awaiting completion of grouting operations intended to seal the foundation and sidewalls by filling fissures and seams faulting the bedrock. The main cement job will probably be under way the last of September, and hiring of additional carpenters for the forms will be its direct effect on the labor market.

Highway Employment Expands

Employment on state highways, including both construction and maintenance, rose to 2,300 during August, from the 2,100 level in July. Little, if any, further expansion of these crews is expected during the remainder of 1950.

Contractors on 45 road projects, covering 444 miles of highway, seven bridges and three railroad pass jobs employed nearly 1,400 men in August. During the month eleven road projects, or 53 miles of construction, one bridge and one overpass reached completion. Contracts are in effect but work has not begun on four highway sections, six bridges, and one overpass.

Maintenance crews on state highways included more than 900 employees the last of the month, an increase of about 30 from the previous month.

New Employment Record

(Continued from Page 1)

—a phosphorus plant at Butte and an aluminum refining plant in the Kalispell-Columbia Falls area.

Mining gains in employment are attributable to renewed activity in the large copper mining industry in the state, which follows an improving market for the metals produced.

Other Industry Follows Pattern

Other industries are influenced by these major expansions. Transportation employment is 500 higher than in July, and exceeds by the same margin the figure for August of 1949. Employment in retail trade advanced 200 over the previous month and was just even with a year before.

Services of hotels, camps, personal services, repair shops and similar enterprises employed 400 more than in July, 600 more than a year ago. This reflects expansions due to record-breaking tourist traffic through the state. Finance and related groups added 200 to the employment of last August. Government employment rose 200 from July, 400 from August last year, both federal and the state-local figures expanding.

Along the Hiring Line --- Field Summary Sept. 1

Anaconda—(Active file 160; 90 women, 28 veterans) Employment is at peak, though construction of high school and housing units encountered delays due to shortages of materials. Smelter labor growing short, six-day week may be resorted to if seasonal return from outdoor work does not provide required crews.

Billings—(Active file 496; 273 women, 114 veterans; 24 men, 29 women over 50) Construction projects employing 350 workers are ahead of schedule and fully staffed. Wheat harvest 90% complete with local help and equipment. Canning operations began late in August with 100 employees. More than 120 Indians recruited for bean picking in Montana and Wyoming.

Bozeman—(Active file 49; 13 women, 28 veterans) Increased hiring in August absorbed the applicants released from summer school. New construction projects starting in September and later will require 100 men, most of them available from farm releases in October which will number 250 to 300.

Butte—(Active file 327: 197 women, 36 veterans) Skilled applicants, especially in building trades and in metal mining, are in short supply. Nationwide recruitment for miners continues, and may be intensified. Prospect of mines going to a six-day week. New phosphorus plant on rush schedule, to be completed next summer, will employ 125 to 175 men in operation. Unskilled labor in surplus, sent 95 to outside points in August. Most of present applicant supply is over-age under present standards.

Cut Bank—(Active file 21; 17 women, 1 veteran) Office workers and sales clerks dominate present applicant files, while demand comes from construction projects and agriculture. Harvest just begun, will require more transients than are appearing.

Dillon—(Active file 4; 4 women, no veterans) All labor forces concentrated on hay harvest, just now nearing seasonal end; grain harvest just begun. Supply ample to date, in view of steady in-migration. Construction projects will absorb some of farm releases.

Forsyth—(Active file 27; 12 women, 7 veterans) Road construction in three projects fully manned, will be completed ahead of winter weather. Shortage of materials felt in construction circles. Coal mining at capacity, with full crews and slight turnover. Indians being recruited for beet harvest here and in adjacent territory.

Fort Benton—(Active file 9; 8 women, no veterans) Construction demand is moderate, local applicants in building trades all employed. Harvest of huge wheat acreage is started, delayed by cool summer.

Glasgow—(Active file 82; 27 women, 16 veterans) Grain harvest late, but ahead and dependent almost entirely upon normal seasonal supply of transients. Construction progress is slow, little hiring at present, carpenters scarce, may need to recruit.

Glendive—(Active file 48; 26 women, 10 veterans) Shortage of workers through August, grew more acute at the close: age of available applicants a factor. Most office workers and sales clerks now employed; file contains some custom combiners, grain men, applicants for higher jobs, and part-time seekers. Transients move on to other areas, higher wages. Construction curtailed by shortages.

Great Falls—(Active file 404; 212 women, 86 veterans) Fewer hires in metal processing and railroad work, more in construction, utilities, trade and government. Shortage of carpenters, bricklayers, painters, but construction progress expected to release supply. Surplus of female workers in service, sales clerks and inexperienced office applicants. Male labor supply mostly over-age or under-age.

Hamilton—(Active file 110; 53 women, 20 veterans) Less construction than a year ago but logging and lumber demand is active, supply scarce. Texas beet workers have left the area, beet harvest expected to be handled with machines and local labor. Out-migration of construction labor to coast is noticeable.

Havre—(Active file 71; 38 women, 12 veterans) No surplus and no shortage in present market, except that women sales clerks are in slow demand. Harvest of spring wheat just begun, late, will not draw heavily on present labor supply.

Helena—(Active file 102; 56 women, 24 veterans) Full scale hiring at major construction projects and industrial plants in August depleted the labor reserve to the season's minimum. The peak is believed to have been reached without serious shortage; September demands may require some clearance from other areas, but local labor will meet most orders. Turnover has increased at the smelter as men are drawn to the Canyon Ferry dam project. Metal mine near Helena now up to 146 in crew, about its maximum, smelter has 305, Canyon Ferry employs 422.

Kalispell—(Active file 158; 94 women, 17 veterans) Establishment of an aluminum plant in this area now assured, with construction expected to be completed by next September. No labor needed for building, principal employment will be next summer. The labor needs of the finished plant are estimated from 400 to 800. Recent migration to the coast depleted labor reserves here, necessitating clearance for common labor orders for Hungry Horse dam and in the clearing work on its reservoir.

Lewistown—(Active file 28; 22 women, 9 veterans) Balanced labor situation at present, with prospect that in-migration will be depended upon for farm jobs in the grain harvest. Construction work slowed by scarcity of building materials. Plumbers, carpenters and masons subject to work interruptions as result.

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FOUR YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947	127.8	127.6	128.6	130.6	134.8	138.0	142.0	142.0	141.0	141.6	141.2	141.7
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	143.8	147.2	150.9	151.1	151.5	152.9	150.4	148.9	147.7
1950	141.1	139.8	141.3	147.0	152.1	156.3	157.2	159.6	?	?	?	?

Along the Hiring Line ---

(Continued from Page 2)

Libby—(Active file 36; 29 women, 3 veterans) Demand for additional labor expected to continue through September, filled in part by transients and in part by clearance recruitment from adjacent areas. All sawmills in area now operating, the closed tiemills now producing rough lumber for planing outfits.

Livingston—(Active file 78; 42 women, 21 veterans) Construction projects fully staffed, agriculture provides the principal demand. Hiring for Yellowstone park waned through August and their season closes in September, part of the crews coming into this labor market.

Malta—(Active file 17; 10 women, 2 veterans) All local applicants employed, fall needs will be supplied from transients. Two road construction projects ready to start were postponed, and an overpass job was deferred until next spring.

Miles City—(Active file 56; 24 women, 8 veterans; 14 men, 1 woman over 50) Local supply of labor is at low ebb, fewer transients arriving. All building craftsmen are employed and carpenters are in demand that will last until winter halts construction activity. Major street paving job will finish in September, releasing a crew of 40 to 60. Railroad demand is improved, their furloughed men have been recalled.

Missoula—(Active file 320; 164 women, 63 veterans) Late summer demands in agriculture cut heavily into active file. Forestry demands light for the month, due to cool weather and showers restraining the fire hazard. Carpenters, plumbers and bricklayers in acute shortage. Women applicants in sales and service are in surplus. Transients being used to meet farm requirements, with no shortage to date.

Polson—(Active file 55; 25 women, 10 veterans; 18 applicants over 45) Demand for construction skills and unskilled is now spotted, on short-time basis; building program is past the season peak. Carpenters and laborers will be funneled into the Hungry Horse project.

Red Lodge—(Active file 45; 14 women, 6 veterans) Sufficient labor to meet September and October demands. Building projects all manned, several completed; a highway job to start soon. One coal mine employing 25 miners resumed last of month, another uncertain as to its plans.

Shelby—(Active file 24; 17 women, 3 veterans) Grain harvest is three weeks late; fewer transients than normal on the road. Expect demand to outrun supply in September. One road job completed, surfacing to follow; oiling streets consumed part of labor supply. Tiber dam preliminaries are slow, labor demand there will be extremely slight until next spring.

Sidney—(Active file 87; 49 women, 11 veterans) Labor supply tightened up in all lines for August, particularly in construction. Still a fair surplus of women, though cooks, waitresses and housekeepers are scarce. Extensive new construction plans forming for 1951. September and October expected to exceed all employment records in the area; 1,200 will be needed for sugar beet harvest in local sugar refinery district.

Thompson Falls—(Active file 24; 10 women, 3 veterans) Lumber and logging employment demand continues strong, will maintain that level until winter weather intervenes. Construction of bridge fully staffed, few replacements. Skilled woods workers scarce; common labor in balance.

Townsend—(Active file 16; 8 women, 5 veterans) Increased demand in industry during August, building in Townsend and Toston, logging at White Sulphur, construction labor for Canyon Ferry. Three new elevators under way to help care for heavy grain crops.

Wolf Point—(Active file 44; 16 women, 10 veterans) Harvest of wheat begun, with local supply short, dependent upon transients. Construction jobs held up pending solution of farm labor demand. Skills all employed, may require recruitment if shortage of cement and steel is solved.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	Employment in Thousands			% Change (4)	
	Aug. 1950 (2)	July 1950 (3)	Aug. 1949	July 50 to Aug. 50	Aug. 49 to Aug. 50
Total nonagricultural industries	159.6	157.2	151.5	1.5	5.3
Total manufacturing	19.8	19.6	19.1	1.1	4.0
Durable goods	11.7	11.6	11.5	0.6	2.2
Lumber and timber products	6.3	6.1	5.8	2.4	9.3
Primary metals	4.0	4.1	4.4	—1.7	—8.4
Other (5)	1.4	1.4	1.3	—0.6	6.2
Nondurable goods	8.1	8.0	7.6	2.0	6.8
Food and kindred products	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	7.2
Printing and publishing	1.4	1.5	1.4	—2.5	1.6
Other (6)	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.1	9.7
Total mining	11.1	11.1	9.1	0.1	21.4
Metal mining	8.5	8.5	6.4	0.0	32.9
Bituminous and soft coal mining	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	—1.2
Petroleum-natural gas production	1.3	1.3	1.3	—0.5	—3.4
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.5	—13.3
Contract Construction	15.6	14.7	11.7	6.4	34.0
Contractors, building construction	4.7	4.7	3.4	—0.9	36.5
Contractors, other than building	7.9	7.1	5.0	12.2	61.5
Contractors, special trade	3.0	2.9	3.3	4.2	—9.2
Total transportation and utilities	23.5	23.0	23.0	1.8	1.8
Interstate railroads	14.2	14.1	14.8	0.6	—4.0
Transportation except railroads	4.4	4.1	3.5	6.1	25.5
Utilities including communication	4.9	4.8	4.7	1.8	3.5
Total Trade	38.1	37.9	38.3	0.6	—0.6
Wholesale trade	8.4	8.4	8.6	0.9	—2.1
Retail trade	29.7	29.5	29.7	0.5	—0.1
General merchandise and apparel	6.7	6.7	5.8	—0.8	15.6
Food stores	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.3	4.9
Eating and drinking establishments	7.3	7.3	8.5	0.2	—14.5
Automotive and filling stations	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	—0.6
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6.7	6.6	6.5	0.8	2.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.9	4.7
Total services and miscellaneous	20.6	20.2	20.0	1.9	2.7
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.6	6.6
Personal services	2.4	2.4	2.6	—1.7	—7.2
Other (7)	13.9	13.7	13.4	1.7	3.4
Government	27.0	26.8	26.6	0.7	1.5
Federal (8)	7.3	7.2	7.2	1.4	1.4
State and local	19.7	19.6	19.4	0.5	1.5

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) Preliminary estimates based on partial return of selected sample of Mont. employers.

(3) Figures previously released have been revised on the basis of more complete reports.

(4) Percent changes are based on actual rather than rounded figures.

(5) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(6) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(7) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.

(8) Federal employment—first of the month.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN AUGUST 1950 AND AUGUST 1949

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Wk End 9-9	
	Aug. 1950		Aug. 1949		Aug. 1950		Aug. 1949		Aug. 1950		Aug. 1949							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
Anaconda	63	14	45	16	160	28	84	10	113	34	9	2	85	56	146	15	75	44
Billings	284	64	182	30	496	114	292	40	877	242	483	235	191	181	434	402	120	367
Bozeman	72	32	84	28	49	28	73	17	863	261	757	196	198	112	475	458	4	30
Butte	75	10	103	15	327	36	697	219	327	121	421	132	93	135	533	181	283	700
Cut Bank	21	2	32	12	21	1	55	11	81	36	40	22	66	14	77	49	17	52
Dillon	3	0	9	3	4	0	38	11	618	63	214	86	15	122	28	71	8	12
Forsyth	14	4	7	0	27	7	24	8	37	17	41	16	25	36	16	58	4	9
Fort Benton	33	17	3	0	9	0	5	1	332	118	354	123	55	71	12	35	3	6
Glasgow	140	36	54	15	82	16	45	8	178	65	98	40	154	39	122	84	13	14
Glendive	31	13	10	2	48	10	21	3	99	32	77	7	53	36	43	49	15	13
Great Falls	215	60	123	37	404	86	276	69	844	273	537	265	194	108	426	312	193	220
Hamilton	50	7	33	9	110	20	120	23	226	44	95	37	211	50	44	53	21	36
Havre	84	25	19	12	71	12	28	4	307	117	189	103	115	142	177	124	18	13
Helena	100	48	52	12	102	24	111	28	717	366	532	248	148	92	573	451	66	77
Kalispell	192	47	165	43	158	17	296	71	694	277	202	75	158	68	808	213	40	135
Lewistown	74	24	9	1	28	9	27	3	133	31	67	37	99	58	160	48	21	35
Libby	17	1	59	10	36	3	103	18	59	23	34	10	21	18	85	42	19	94
Livingston	74	21	19	7	78	21	42	11	324	98	171	60	184	48	171	138	13	22
Malta	7	0	11	3	17	2	35	4	61	14	47	21	51	38	4	39	14	25
Miles City	43	15	22	7	56	8	54	12	238	91	140	56	92	45	149	129	33	30
Missoula	98	31	65	21	320	63	281	74	566	194	416	203	188	72	388	388	136	217
Polson	38	1	27	17	55	10	100	36	256	19	23	1	50	20	72	30	23	75
Red Lodge	15	2	18	4	45	6	42	10	43	13	27	18	81	23	22	18	9	38
Shelby	28	7	8	1	24	3	34	6	163	67	226	30	123	14	101	47	19	10
Sidney	21	1	23	1	87	11	29	3	145	16	218	69	90	74	39	114	26	16
Thomp. Falls	19	5	71	27	24	3	31	9	54	10	45	18	58	79	68	54	18	4
Townsend	8	2	13	5	16	5	7	1	82	25	53	17	69	110	46	11	....	10
Wolf Point	45	12	16	5	44	10	12	3	128	46	75	30	66	46	35	12	10	14
Tchr. Plcmt	90	37	52	16	595	121	104	19	77	19	71	12	0	0	95	173	....	....
TOTALS	1,954	538	1,461	416	3,493	674	3,424	815	8,642	2,732	6,115	2,384	2,933	2,121	5,349	4,151	1,221	2,555

1949 totals include reports from Baker, Columbia Falls, Hardin, Roundup, Scobey, and Mail Claims—Consolidated with other offices in 1950 figures.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1950	June 1950	May 1950	July 1950	June 1950	May 1950	July 1950	June 1950	May 1950
All Manufacturing	$66.59	$64.56	$64.81	41.2	40.9	41.3	$1.615	$1.577	$1.570
Durable goods	68.02	65.39	64.93	41.3	41.0	41.4	1.647	1.594	1.568
Primary metals	58.78	57.63	57.50	39.4	39.2	39.0	1.493	1.472	1.475
Nondurable goods	64.31	63.20	64.52	41.1	40.8	41.0	1.564	1.549	1.573
Food and kindred products	56.29	54.26	56.12	42.9	43.0	43.0	1.313	1.263	1.305
All Mining	63.15	61.47	63.65	37.2	36.2	37.9	1.698	1.698	1.678
Metal mining	60.19	58.70	61.71	37.2	36.3	38.3	1.618	1.617	1.612
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	67.42	63.94	63.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railrds.)	76.81	70.43	72.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	59.25	58.50	56.26	41.0	40.6	39.2	1.445	1.442	1.436

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
MITCHELL BUILDING
P. O. Box 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

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